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WOMAN'S COLLEGE
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WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

Full Truce in Effect
U.S. to Help Move Refugees

Formal peace was established throughout Indo-China at 8 A.M. Aug. 11, Saigon time (8 P.M. Aug. 10 New York daylight time) as the final phase of the cease-fire time-table became effective in southern Viet Nam. The truce took effect in northern Viet Nam July 27, central Viet Nam Aug. 1, Laos Aug. 6, Cambodia Aug. 7.[1]

The U.S. pledged Aug. 8 "all reasonable assistance" in evacuating the nearly 200,000 refugees awaiting transport in the Hanoi & Haiphong areas to south Viet Nam. France & Viet Nam asked U.S. aid in speeding the evacuation Aug. 6. The U.S. also promised material help, "as far as possible," to enable the refugees "to resume existence" in Viet Nam "with maximum opportunity."[2]

Final battle of the 8-yr. war occurred Aug. 10 at Pabinhlong, a village 5½-mi. nw. of Saigon. The Geneva truce agreement set deadlines of 80, 100 & 200 days, respectively, for withdrawal of Viet Minh troops from the Hamtan-Xuyenmoc coastal sector east of Saigon, the Plaine des Joncs area west of Saigon & the Cape Camau sector at the tip of southern Viet Nam to 3 re-assembly points north of the 17th Parallel.[3]

40 civilians were shot dead Aug. 8 in a pro-Red demonstration at Cuchi, 17 mi. nw. of Saigon. The French High Command said Viet Namese soldiers in a defense tower fired into the mob after they were attacked by the demonstrators. At least 63 persons were killed Aug. 1-8 in Communist-sponsored demonstrations in southern Viet Nam.[4]

Bao Dai Assailed

Gen. Nguyen Thanh Phuong, military leader of the 1½ million Cao Dai religious sect, announced Aug. 8 he no longer regarded Bao Dai as Viet Nam Chief of State. He denounced the Bao Dai Govt. as "disarmed & impotent" and said Red agents were "operating with impunity everywhere." He warned that Viet Nam might fall to the Reds within 6 mo.

The general said his army, largest organized force in South Viet Nam, was "ready to take up its responsibilities at the side of all true patriots" in fighting the Reds.

Bao Dai, vacationing on the French Riviera, said Aug. 11 he would return to Indo-China soon.[5]

(5 battalions of the Hoa Hao religious sect's private army reportedly went over to the Communists Aug. 8.)

Hammarskjold Urges UN Use

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld warned the major world powers Aug. 8 that their failure to use UN machinery as a diplomatic "tool" endangered the United Nations' influence & effectiveness.

Hammarskjöld's annual report to the Gen. Assembly cautioned UN nations to strike a balance between the UN & "improvised" regional or international arrangements to prevent ultimate weakening of the world body.[6]

In implied criticism of the by-passing of UN by the recent Berlin & Geneva parleys[7], Hammarskjöld said:

(1) Such meetings or other actions outside the UN might seem "more expedient & convenient but in the long view . . . be inadvisable."

(2) Where "normal processes of diplomacy" were "adequate & preferable" or where special actions seemed "best to serve the cause of peace," the UN must be "kept in the picture" & "officially informed about developments" to enable it to "render the most effective service" if later confronted with the same problems.

(3) The UN Charter favored & encouraged regional arrangements but these should acknowledge the UN's "ultimate responsibility."[9]

On other main issues, Hammarskjöld said:

Peace— The Korean & Indo-Chinese truces were the most important events of the year. He predicted that the "increasing danger of destruction" would "sooner or later force us out of a system of balance of power" into "true & universal international cooperation."

Membership— A new approach toward breaking the "log jam" might be found by beginning with nations not directly in "the balance between the conflicting camps." He made no specific reference to admission of Communist China but said the UN was "severely handicapped" by having to function "in a world where the necessity of coexistence" was not yet fully recognized.[10]

Disarmament— Failure of the UN Disarmament Subcom. to make "even modest progress" made "further & unrelenting efforts" more necessary than ever.[11]

Middle East— The situation deteriorated in the past year. This was not the time for a peace settlement between Arab states & Israel, but "many points of friction" not involving questions of principle could be eliminated.[12]

Economics—UN surveys showed 2 trends that might become more dangerous than present conflicts: (1) population in backward areas was growing faster than production & (2)

Stevenson on Indo Loss

Adlai E. Stevenson told a Democratic Party rally in Omaha, Neb. Aug. 7: The U.S. "suffered a devastating loss" of 12-13 million people in Indo-China and American "goodwill & respect is lost abroad." He said the Republicans had been "so busy trying to establish a bipartisan policy within the GOP, they haven't had time to establish one with us Democrats." Stevenson predicted that the Democrats would gain control of both houses of Congress in November.[8]

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Week in Headlines

International

Cease-fire became effective in all parts of Indo-China.
Hammarskjöld urged more use of UN.
Yugo-Greek-Turk pact signed.
Anti-French Nationalists rioted in Morocco; French Asmbly. gave Premier time to deal with African problems, backed his economic reforms.
Attlee-Bevan group visited Moscow.
East Germans accepted U.S. food for flood relief.
Died: Emilie Dionne.

United States

Watkins Com. scheduled Aug. 30 start of McCarthy censure hearings.
Army challenged McCarthy's testimony that intelligence officer gave him "FBI letter"; McCarthy said 30 officers (5 generals) took part in promotion & discharge of Peress.
Senate completed passage of bill to exempt anti-Red witnesses from self-incrimination, voted to outlaw Communist Party.
Admin.-favored farm bill passed by Senate, foreign aid bill by House.

Sports. *Bannister defeated Landy in British Empire mile classic.*

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'Ike' Scans Peace Outlook

Pres. Eisenhower, asked at his news conference Aug. 11 to comment on prospects for war or peace, surveyed recent trouble spots as follows:

New agreements on British withdrawal from Suez & operation of the Iranian oil fields afforded an opportunity to "continue to advance raising the standards" in Iran, meet "requirements of the free world" & recognize "the sovereignty of Egypt clearly" and make both countries "true partners in a free world economy." The recent "growing threat" in Latin America also had been eased. All in all "the free world has a better chance than before to use its brains, its intelligence, its understanding (&) wealth to build up a structure that will really be impervious to the Communist assault. . . . If we do this intelligently, work effectively . . . there will be no war."[1]

living standards in these areas were far behind more advanced regions. The UN, mainly through the technical aid program, could help raise economic levels of backward areas.[2]

(British political scientist Lord Beveridge told the Intl. Law Assn. in London Aug. 10: Only as a last alternative should attempts be made outside the UN to work for peace & international law.)

Clark for Anti-Soviet UN

Gen. Mark W. Clark, confessing he had "not much respect" for the UN, proposed Aug. 10 that Russia & its satellites be ousted from the UN & the UN organization be reshaped to fight the Soviets politically & militarily. He advised the U.S. to sever diplomatic relations with Russia & "shoot the works" if there were another war with Communists.

The former UN commander in Korea expressed his views to the Senate Internal Security (Jenner) Subcom. in Washington. He said: (1) Korea would be united today if he had been permitted, in the last year of the Korean fighting, to go beyond the Yalu River & into Red China; (2) if an attack on Manchuria had been allowed, the Indo-Chinese crisis would not have developed; (3) this could have been done without starting a 3d world war. By not authorizing these actions, he said, U.S. leaders had appeased Russia & failed to act as "real, red-blooded, honest-to-God Americans."[3]

Eisenhower Dissents

Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen Aug. 11 that Clark's statement did not reflect Administration views and that U.S. interests would not be served by severing diplomatic relations with Russia. The President reiterated his belief that the world must retain a forum in which nations could discuss their differences.

Gen. Eisenhower also told his news conference he never would listen seriously to any suggestion of a preventive war. He said such an action—in the sense of a small-scale police measure to forestall a major war—was impossible in the H-bomb age and there were all sorts of moral & political reasons to reject it.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), Senate Forgn. Relations Com. chairman, told the Senate Aug. 11 that U.S. withdrawal from the UN probably would precipitate a 3d world war. He censured Clark's stand and said the trouble with the UN was not in the "mechanism [but] with those who attempt to operate" it.

Dominican Forgn. Min. & Amb.-to-UN Rafael Trujillo backed Clark on the issue of Soviet expulsion Aug. 11 and accused Russia of making the UN a "center of disorder."[4]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Balkan Allies Sign Pact

Greek, Turk & Yugoslav Foreign Ministers signed a 20-yr. treaty in Belgrade Aug. 9 in which the 3 countries agreed that an act of aggression against one or more of them would be considered aggression against them all. The treaty had the effect of linking Yugoslavia indirectly to the NATO alliance, of which Greece & Turkey were members. Its arrangements on political & military cooperation & mutual aid provided for Yugoslav-Turk-Greek consultations on international disputes menacing Balkan security. (Estimated size of armies allied in the treaty: Yugoslavia 600,000 men, Turkey 450,000, Greece 125,000.)

Forgn. Mins. Stephan Stephanopoulos of Greece, Fuad Koprulu of Turkey & Koca Popovic of Yugoslavia also reported agreement in principle on a plan to establish a Balkan assembly composed of an equal number of delegates nominated by the Greek, Turk & Yugoslav Parliaments.[5]

Anti-French Moroccans Riot

French North African troops arrested over 1,000 Moroccans Aug. 9 after 13 persons had been killed & 30 wounded Aug. 7-8 in Nationalist rioting at Port Lyautey & Fez. The outbreaks occurred after Nationalists called a general strike to protest exile of ex-Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef. Troops & police encircled Fez Aug. 11 in efforts to isolate Nationalist elements there from rest of Morocco. Meantime Pro-French Sultan Sidi Moulay Mohammed ben Arafa led a public procession in Rabat Aug. 11 and was cheered by tribesmen from the interior of Morocco who pledged loyalty to him.[6]

French Assembly Backs Premier

The French Natl. Assembly gave support Aug. 10 to 2 major policies of Premier Pierre Mendès-France.

By a vote of 361-90, the Assembly empowered Mendès to revise drastically the French economy and direct it by decree until Mar. 31, 1955. The new economic policy as outlined by Mendès was to be based on more liberalized trade, more housing, expansion of agriculture, encouragement of business competition and a gradual shutting down of inefficient industries.

The Assembly also voted, 398-126, to postpone until Aug. 27 further discussion of the North African issue. Mendès said in a pre-vote speech that previous French governments had deceived Tunisians with empty promises of autonomy. He declared he would consider a majority vote as support of his new Tunisian policy.[7]

(Mendès asked Aug. 5 for a meeting of the 5 EDC signatory nations [Italy, West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg] Aug. 19 in Brussels. It was predicted that he would not ask for basic alterations in the EDC pact but would try to have certain "supra-national" clauses reworked after ratification. French Natl. Assembly debate on EDC ratification was scheduled to begin Aug. 24.)[8]

New Tunisian Cabinet

Tahar ben Ammar, Premier of Tunisia, announced formation Aug. 7 of a new Cabinet:

State Ministers—Mohammed Hasmoudi (ND)*; Mongi Slim (ND); Abd el Aziz Djellouli (I); **Commerce**—Hedi Nouira (ND); **Agriculture**—Ali ben Hadj (I); **Housing**—Naceur ben Said (I); **Labor**—Chadly Rhaim (S); **Justice**—Dr. Sadok Mokkadem (ND); **Public Health**—Tahar Zacouch (I).

Moslems in Tunis turned the biblical feast of Aid el Kebir Aug. 9 into a patriotic celebration of France's promise of internal sovereignty.[6]

John Tells of Defection

Dr. Otto John, 45, former chief of the West German internal security force, was granted political asylum by the East German Govt. Aug. 4.

John was presented to 300 Western & Eastern correspondents at a news conference in East Berlin Aug. 11. He said he had defected to the East because he was convinced the policies of the U.S. & West German Govts. would result in the renazification & remilitarization of Germany. He charged that the pending EDC treaty contained secret protocols furthering a conspiracy to prevent German unification & to erect a war machine. He said the West German economy was in the hands of Nazis. (Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said Aug. 6 there was no danger of a resurgence of naziism in West Germany.)

John said he believed Germany should be neutralized between West & East and should not belong to any military alliance. He said Britain subscribed to this view but the U.S. did not. He denied that he was a Communist and said he had told the East Germans he would give them no information on West Germany he did not deem "politically necessary." (John told Gaston Coblentz

*Party designations: ND—Neodestour; S—Socialist; I—Independent. 1—see p. 258D2 2—p. 252F3 3—p. 237A1; Vol. XIII, 263C3 4—p. 97G3; Vol. XIII, 65K 5—p. 190B3 6—p. 257D1-2 7—p. 215E1 8—p. 245A2

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of the *N.Y. Herald Tribune*, in a separate interview Aug. 11, 4 East German Reds present, that he had betrayed no professional secrets of his counter-espionage work.) (The West German Govt. Aug. 7 offered a reward of $119,000—in effect until Oct. 31—for information clearing up details of John's defection.)

U.S. Discounts Charges

Allen W. Dulles, U.S. CIA director, said in Washington Aug. 11 that John's press conference remarks were "sheer Soviet propaganda." American officials were said to believe that John had intended to return from East Berlin when he went there July 20 & the Reds had prevented him from doing so. U.S. observers pointed out: John's picture had not been published in East Germany until 17 days after his arrival there and his press conference had been delayed for 22 days—ample time for brainwashing; ex-SS Col. Ernst Borrmann, Red counter-intelligence chief, & several members of his staff attended the press conference.[1]

Reds Accept U.S. Food

The East German Govt. sent the U.S. a note via the Russians in Berlin Aug. 5 (made public Aug. 6) accepting Pres. Eisenhower's offer to Russia of $4 million worth of surplus food to aid Danube flood victims in Soviet-zone Germany. East German Premier Otto Grotewohl suggested U.S.-East German negotiations on arrangements. U.S. High Comm. James B. Conant ignored the request for direct talks with the unrecognized East-zone regime. Pres. Eisenhower said Aug. 6 he was "gratified" by East Germany's acceptance of the offer and the League of Red Cross Societies would work out details.[2]

U.S. Withholds German Assets

Pres. Eisenhower was revealed Aug. 10 to have advised West German Chancellor Adenauer by letter Aug. 7 that he would not approve the return of an estimated $500 million worth of German assets seized in the U.S. during World War II. In reply to a note from Adenauer asking for their return, the President said: he sympathized with Germans who suffered hardships because of the seizure but there must also be "some measure of compensation to those American nationals who incurred losses arising out of the war." He promised further efforts to find a "fair, equitable & satisfactory solution" of the matter. (A bill by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen [R., Ill.] to return the German assets was tabled by the U.S. Senate Aug. 11. It had been approved by the Senate Judiciary Com.)[3]

(German housewives, some armed with pitchforks, and 5,000 German shipyard workers routed 100 local policemen in Bremerhaven who tried Aug. 5 to clear an area of 29 houses scheduled to be replaced by a U.S. Army housing development. American officials said Aug. 7 that German officials had suggested requisitioning of the land to clear a site for American housing. The U.S. Army said it would take no action to evict occupants of the 29 houses.)

Britons Visit Moscow

A British Labor Party delegation headed by Clement R. Attlee & Aneurin Bevan visited Moscow Aug. 10-11 en route to Peiping. Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov entertained them at dinner Aug. 10 and attended a British Embassy banquet in their honor Aug. 11. Attlee said on leaving London Aug. 9 that his group had accepted an invitation to visit Red China in hope of finding out what was happening there. He denied that the trip was an anti-U.S. gesture.[4]

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Russia's latest response to the Eisenhower atomic pool plan was "99% negative" and the U.S. had asked Moscow whether its answer should be regarded as "100% negative," U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Aug. 10. He added that the U.S. was making preparations to carry out the plan with countries other than the USSR.[5] . . . **Czechoslovakia** announced Aug. 7 that it had arrested "several dozen" German agents and destroyed a spy network directed by the U.S. through ex-Gen. Reinhardt Gehlen, head of West Germany's foreign intelligence.[6] . . . **ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee,** leaving San Francisco for home Aug. 8 after a tour of the U.S., expressed confidence that the U.S. would support South Korea's "fight for a united, free & democratic country." Rhee visited ex-Pres. Truman in Independence, Mo. Aug. 5 and expressed "everlasting gratitude" for Truman's "momentous decision . . . to send us troops" in 1950.[7] . . . **Japanese** Amb.-to-U.S. Sadao Iguchi said Aug. 10 that Japan would ask the U.S. for a "Marshall Plan" program of direct aid or a large loan to avert a threatened economic collapse next year. The U.S. Export-Import Bank granted the Bank of Japan a $60 million credit for the purchase of U.S. cotton July 26.[8] . . . **India** approved Aug. 10 a Portuguese proposal for a neutral inquiry into the security of Goa, Damao & Giu (Portuguese territories on India's west coast threatened by Hindu nationalists). The plan called for India & Portugal each to nominate 3 nations to serve on the commission. Belgium agreed Aug. 10 to serve.[9]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

Legislative Actions

Farm Program. The Eisenhower Admin. won a major legislative victory Aug. 10 when the Senate passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1954 (S3052 & HR9650) despite bipartisan farm bloc opposition to flexible price supports. Final vote, after 6 days of debate & 12 hours of voting on amendments: 62 (44 R. & 18 D.) vs. 28 (3 R., 24 D. & 1 ind.). The bill, passed by the House July 2, went to a Senate-House conference committee for adjustment of differences.[10] Major provisions of the Senate act, which included virtually all of the President's farm program:

Price supports—Basic crops (corn, wheat, cotton, rice & peanuts), 82½-90% of parity instead of rigid 90% props; dairy products, 75-90% instead of current 75% level; potatoes, under supports for the first time since 1948, 0.90% of parity. *Wool subsidy*—Instead of present supports, new system would permit producers to sell at free market prices with direct Govt. cash payments making up difference up to 90% parity. *Commodity Credit Corp.*—To receive funds by direct appropriation instead of by cancellation of its Treasury notes. *Overseas program*—Gave Agri. Dept. authority to barter surplus crops to foreign nations for strategic goods; returned agricultural attachés to Agri. Dept. control instead of State Dept. supervision.

Foreign Aid. The House approved, 202-55, a $3,282,868,000 compromise foreign aid appropriation Aug. 9. The compromise total, $157,132,000 less than the $3.44 billion sought by Pres. Eisenhower, cut an earlier House allocation by $314,040,000 & increased the Senate appropriation by the same sum. The bill also: (a) abolished the Forgn. Operations Admin. by June 30, 1955; (b) earmarked $350 million of the total for purchase & export of surplus U.S. farm products and (c) put Congress on record as opposed to UN membership for Communist China (voted 91-0 by the Senate July 29).[11]

Communists. The Senate voted by 85-0 Aug. 12 to make membership in the Communist Party or "any other organization" seeking "control, conduct, seizure or overthrow" of the U.S. Govt. a criminal offense with a maximum penalty of 5 years in jail & a $10,000 fine. The measure was proposed by 18 Democratic Senators & Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) as a substitute for a bill, sponsored by Sen. John M. Butler (R., Md.), denying NLRB facilities to Red-dominated labor unions or companies. The 2 bills were combined in the final vote. Administration spokesmen, including Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, had opposed such legislation on the ground that it would drive the Reds underground.[12] The Senate approved by voice vote and sent to the President Aug. 11 a revised bill (S16) authorizing immunity from prosecution for witnesses giving self-incriminatory testimony in security cases.[13]

Atomic Energy. The House, over Democratic protests, passed by voice vote Aug. 9 a compromise atomic energy bill (S3690 & HR9757) approved by House-Senate conferees Aug. 6. Its most controversial feature, yet to be approved by the full Senate: the Atomic Energy Comm. would give preference in licensing commercial production & research to firms

1—see p. 259E3 2—p. 264E1 3—p. 105G3 4—pp. 249G3, 169E2 5—p. 155F1 6—p. 254F2 7—p. 258G2 8—p. 243G3 9—p. 259C2 10—p. 228D2 11—p. 261F3 12—p. 245C1 13—p. 261G3

willing to let their patents be used by others for 5 years. The bill also provided for opening of patents to all users, for a reasonable fee, if courts found patents being used to create a monopoly.[1]

Postal Workers. The House overrode the Administration Aug. 9 and approved a 7% pay rise for 500,000 postal employes without a corresponding postal rate increase. The vote: 351 (181 D., 169 R. & 1 ind.) vs. 29 (23 R. & 6 D.). The bill, sponsored by GOP Reps. Robert J. Corbett (Pa.) & Harold C. Hagen (Minn.), was sent to the Senate.[2]

Bills Signed. Pres. Eisenhower signed into law: (Aug. 3) the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, giving states more federal aid in rehabilitation programs for disabled persons & laying a foundation for increasing the number of handicapped persons aided each year from 60,000 to 200,000[3]; (Aug. 9) a bill raising Export-Import Bank's lending authority by $500 million & giving a 5-man board full authority over lending policies[4]; (Aug. 10) a bill permitting greater distribution of information on new investment security issues during the waiting period (between filing of registration statement with the SEC & effective date); 2 bills authorizing construction of 20 commercial tankers (5 at Govt. expense) in private yards & giving shipowners a Govt. credit allowance on World War II tankers traded in for new ships to be operated under the U.S. flag.[5]

McCARTHY

Censure Hearings Scheduled

The special Senate committee named to study the amended Flanders resolution to censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) elected Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) as its chairman Aug. 6 and agreed Aug. 9 to open public hearings Aug. 30. The committee decided in closed sessions Aug. 6-9 against permitting TV & radio broadcasts of the hearings. Reporters were to attend them but news photographers also were to be barred during formal sessions. Watkins said Aug. 9 that the hearings would be conducted according to "rules of evidence in courts of the U.S., state & federal" with the committee hearing only "material & relevant evidence" given by "competent witnesses." He said a delay of the "legal inquiry" into "rather grave" charges was necessary to let members of the committee complete legislative duties & take a few days off before hearings began.

Wide World

WATKINS

1—see p. 253E1 2—245C2 3—245A3 4—236B2 5—pp. 262C2, 254E1 6—p. 261B3 7—Vol. XIII, 347G3, 314B1 8—p. 260B3 9—217E3

McCarthy to Cross-Examine

Watkins also announced Aug. 9 that the committee had decided unanimously to let McCarthy or his counsel cross-examine witnesses, "but only one person can examine any given witness." Watkins said it was unlikely that Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.), J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) & Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) would be called to testify. Those 3, Watkins explained, had brought charges against McCarthy to the attention of the Senate but were "not plaintiffs or participants" with direct knowledge of the alleged abuses.

McCarthy disclosed Aug. 10 he had asked the Library of Congress to check on whether he was entitled to have his counsel paid by the Senate, as in the case of a Senator whose election was challenged. He said that the Natl. Com. for an Effective Congress was "spending tens of thousands of dollars digging up material to feed Flanders" but "I don't think I'll get a lawyer unless the Senate agrees to supply one." (McCarthy said in a speech Aug. 7 to the Illinois convention of the American Legion in Chicago: Senators intent on censuring him were "nice little boys" lacking "the guts" to help him expose Communists.)[6]

Flanders' Charges. The Watkins Com. had before it 46 charges against McCarthy. 33 were presented to the Senate by Flanders Aug. 2 after Fulbright had introduced 6 & Morse 7 [see pp. 260E3, 261A1]. These charges were brought by Flanders:

1. McCarthy retained staff personnel "whose reputations are in question & whose backgrounds would tend to indicate untrustworthiness." Flanders mentioned Don Surine, Thos. W. LaVenia, J. B. Matthews.
2. He permitted "presumptuous," "insolent," "discourteous" conduct by aides, particularly "Messrs. Cohn & Schine," toward Senators & the public.
3. "Slovenly & unprofessional" conduct of his subcommittee's work resulted in wrong persons being subpenaed & other embarrassment to the Senate.
4. He "proclaimed publicly" but failed to carry out intentions to "subpena citizens of good reputations," including ex-Pres. Truman, William P. Bundy, Gen. Telford Taylor, newsmen.
5. He tried to enforce an "oral subpena" of questionable legality on Bundy.
6. He tried to intimidate his press critics.
7. He attempted "coercion" via advertisers against press & radio, including "Time," "Milwaukee Journal," "Madison Capital Times."
8. He let his staff investigate at least one fellow Senator (Jackson, Wash.). [McCarthy interrupted Flanders' reading of the charges to deny this. Flanders said his information with regard to Jackson came from a newspaper.]
9. McCarthy "never turned over for prosecution a single case against any of his alleged Communists" although he did important work in the case of Owen Lattimore.
10. He "attacked, defamed & besmirched" such "military heroes" as Gens. Marshall, Zwicker.
11. He "used distortion & innuendo to attack the reputations" of ex-Pres. Truman, Marshall, Atty. Gen. Brownell, John J. McCloy, Amb.-to-Russia Bohlen, ex-Sen. Raymond Baldwin, Anna M. Rosenberg, Philip Jessup, Marquis Childs, Richard L. Strout of "Christian Science Monitor," Gen. Taylor & "the 3 natl. press associations."
12. He "disclosed restricted security information in possible violation of espionage laws"; his disclosure of part of an Army intelligence study on Siberia forced its declassification.
13. His possession of a "classified" report by FBI Dir. Hoover on subversives was "in possible violation of the Espionage Act" and he let it get to columnist Walter Winchell.
14. He "publicly incited Govt. employes to violate their security oaths" to aid him.
15. He "used his official position to fix the Communist label upon all . . . as might legitimately disagree with him or refuse to acknowledge him as the unique leader . . . against subversion"; this was done against Adlai E. Stevenson the "Washn. Post," American Civil Liberties Union.
16. He "attempted to usurp" Exec. Dept. functions via negotiations with Greek shipowners & infringed on State Dept. functions.
17. He failed to answer 6 charges made by the Hennings Senate Rules Subcom.
18. He made "false claims" that he was wounded in World War II, was a tail gunner instead of a USMC Air Force ground intelligence officer; joined Marines as private instead of officer.
19. He showed "ruthless" disregard for Democrats on his Investigating Subcom.
20. He violated "Constitutional principles of separation of powers" between Govt. branches.
21. He "infringed upon the jurisdiction of other Senate committees."
22. He "failed to perform the solid & useful duties" of the Senate Govt. Operations Com.
23. He held executive committee sessions "apparently" to prevent the press from getting accurate accounts of testimony.
24. He put on witnesses in public "to defame loyal & valuable public servants" without first hearing the victim's testimony or giving him an equal opportunity to answer charges.
25. He barred newsmen but admitted unauthorized persons to executive hearings.
26. He "incapacitated" his subcommittee 40% of the time, examples being the Democrats' walking out in 1953 & the Army-McCarthy dispute.
27. He "publicly threatened publications" with withdrawal of 2d-class mailing privileges.
28. He used his chairmanship to get publicity. (McCarthy interrupted a 2d time to deny Flanders' charges here that he had hinted last year he was in secret contact with L. P. Beria.)[7]
29. McCarthy denied members of Congress access to committee files.
30. He used "vulgar & base language" against Robt. Hendrickson (R., N.J.), other Senators.
31. He prematurely announced & then dropped investigations, forcing the "inevitable conclusion" that they were announced to get publicity.
32. He contrived to have material he liked printed fully in records of hearings while merely making "notation" that material he disliked "'may be found in the files of the subcommittee.' "
33. He "permitted changing of committee reports & records in such a way as to substantially change or delete vital meanings."

Sen H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) said Aug. 8 on *Meet the Press* (NBC TV) that the move for censure had "embarrassed" his efforts to get McCarthy to go to Pres. Eisenhower with an "offer to work with the Govt. & not against it." Smith said FBI Dir. Hoover had told him he would like to work with McCarthy on a "cooperative," not "a competitive basis as it is today."[8]

Opens Peress Data

McCarthy disclosed Aug. 6 that he had unsealed an Army Dept. report on the handling of Maj. Irving Peress, submitted during the McCarthy-Army hearing, and found that 30 officers (one 4-star, 2 major, 2 brigadier generals) took "active part in the promotion & honorable discharge" of Peress. He added that it appeared that "no more than 2 or 3 were responsible." He did not divulge names of the 30 officers pending hearings.

Challenged on 'FBI Letter'

The Army announced Aug. 11 that it "does not believe" that a purported FBI letter on alleged Red infiltration of the Signal Corps radar laboratory at Ft. Monmouth (produced by McCarthy during the McCarthy-Army hearings) was released "by anyone who is, or was, an officer of the Army." McCarthy had said under oath that a young Army intelligence officer brought him the document. The Army said it had "completed its investigation" & informed the Justice Dept.

McCarthy said of the Army's statement: He had "no comment beyond my

testimony"; "the important thing" was that the controversial document contained a "verbatim copy" of part of a "full document . . . in the Army files" that "warned of the existence of Communists in the Army."[1]

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Lawrence W. Parrish, employe of Bethlehem Steel's Fore River shipyard in Quincy, Mass., & Diantha Hoag, Westinghouse employe in Buffalo, N.Y., invoked the 5th Amend. in a McCarthy Investigating Subcom. hearing in Washington Aug. 6 when asked whether they were Communists. (Parrish received an apology July 19 from Sen. Karl E. Mundt when it appeared he had been summoned by mistake under a subpena issued to "Lawrence T. Parish." The presumed mistake concerning Parrish was cited by Sen. Flanders in his 3d charge against McCarthy Aug. 2.)[2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Says Recession Over

A statement by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 12 on U.S. economic conditions said that "the recent decline in economic activity has come to a halt." He reported in a mid-year survey of business conditions that "the overall performance of the American economy thus far during this Admin. has been better than during any earlier time."

The President offered these statistics: First-half 1953 was more prosperous than 1952. First-half 1954 saw the industrial production index fall 8.1% below same 1953 period, but the index omitted construction, agriculture, transportation & personal services—"much more important sources of employment than the included parts." Gross national product was off 2.7% and non-farm employment 2.6% in Jan.-June this year as compared with same 1953 period, but disposable personal income was up 1.4% since first-half 1953. Comparisons between Jan.-June 1954 & same 1952 period: output of goods & services had gained 4.4%, non-farm employment 1.1%, disposable personal income 8.8%.

The President reported a recent downtrend in unemployment, improvement in retail sales, better adjustment of inventories to current sales. He concluded that "the level of business & consumer confidence in the economic future is high & improving."[3]

Studebaker Workers Take Cut

Studebaker Corp. employes, members of the United Auto Workers (CIO), voted by 5,371-626 at a mass meeting in South Bend, Ind. Aug. 10 to accept a wage cut of $12-$20 a week (estimated to average 14%) to help the firm recover from a sales slump. The action was recommended by local union officials but had been rejected by a show of hands when presented to the employes Aug. 5. Studebaker then served a 60-day notice Aug. 7 of termination of its UAW contract. The company estimated that it could increase employment for its 10,000 workers at the lower wage rate and double present production rates by reaching a 12,500-unit weekly level on 1955 models in October.[4]

Home Loan Terms Eased

The Fed. Housing Admin. put into effect Aug. 10 provisions of the 1954 Housing Act to permit FHA-insured mortgages on 95% of the appraised value of houses up to $9,000 and 75% of the balance of value up to $20,000. Repayment terms were extended to 30 years.[5]

Western Reds Indicted

Indictments charging violation of the law by teaching & advocating violent overthrow of the U.S. Govt. "as speedily as circumstances would permit" were returned in Denver Aug. 9 against 7 CP leaders in western states (all arested the previous week by the FBI in Colorado & California). The 7: Arthur Bary, Anna Bary & Louis Martin of Denver; Harold Zepelin of Utah; Joseph William Scherrer & Maia Scherrer of Pueblo, Colo.; Mrs. Patricia Blau of Los Angeles.[6]

Primary Elections

Ex-Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, 76, was nominated by the Democrats,[7] & Sen. John S. Cooper, 52, was renominated by the Republicans Aug. 7 in Kentucky Senatorial primaries. . . . Ex-Sen. Glen Taylor (D.) & Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R.) won the Idaho Senatorial primaries Aug. 10. Atty. Gen. Robert E. Smylie (R.) & Cantril Nielsen (D.) were nominated for Governor.[8] . . . Rep. Carl Curtis defeated Gov. Robert Crosby in Nebraska primary Aug. 10 for Republican nomination for the Senate seat held temporarily by Mrs. Eva Bowring. Ex-Gov. Keith Neville (D.) was nominated to oppose Curtis. Nominees without opposition for a 4-yr. term as Senator: (seat temporarily held by Sam Reynolds): Rep. Roman Hruska, (R.) & James Green (D.).[9]

Michigan primaries Aug. 4: ex-Detroit Police Comm. Donald S. Leonard was nominated by Republicans to oppose Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D., renominated) for Governor. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., renominated) & Patrick V. McNamara won the Senatorial primaries. . . . Arkansas Democratic runoff (tantamount to election) for Governor Aug. 10: publisher Orval Faubus of Huntsville defeated Gov. Francis Cherry.[10] . . . Sens. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R., Kan.) & Matthew M. Neely (D., W.Va.) were renominated in primaries Aug. 2.

Other Political Developments

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman announced at a parley of Democratic leaders held in Kansas City Aug. 6 that he would campaign "actively" in Congressional campaigns "as far as my health permits."[11] . . . Los Angeles business man Howard Ahmanson was elected Aug. 7 as vice-chairman of the Calif. State Republican Central Com. Ahmanson, backed by a coalition led by Sen. William F. Knowland & Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, defeated Ray Arbuthnot, who was favored by forces friendly to Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon. . . . Ex-Rep. Clifford P. Case, liberal Republican & anti-McCarthy Senatorial nominee in New Jersey opposed by party conservatives, received Pres. Eisenhower's implied indorsement at a White House luncheon Aug. 9 and a promise of campaign aid from Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill).[13] . . . Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph) Farrington (R.), winner of a special election Aug. 1, was sworn in Aug. 4 as Hawaiian delegate to Congress succeeding her late husband.[14]

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Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel was confirmed by the Senate Aug. 11 to join the TVA Board of Directors Sept. 1. The Senate Public Works Com. approved Vogel's nomination Aug. 10 by 11-1 (Sen. Wayne Morse, ind., Ore. dissenting) after Vogel had told the committee Aug. 9 he would not describe TVA as an example of "creeping socialism." (Pres. Eisenhower so described TVA in 1953.) Vogel was to be named TVA chairman by the President and serve 9 yrs. at $15,000 a yr.[15] . . . **Refugee Relief Act's** first anniversary Aug. 7 was marked by Pres. Eisenhower with a statement urging that state governments set up refugee aid programs. 8,000 visas had been issued, the President said, but 190,000 other persons must receive guarantees of jobs & housing from individuals or organizations before coming to the U.S.[16] . . . **St. Lawrence** hydro-electric project's construction formally began Aug. 10 as N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey & Canadian Prime Min. Louis S. St. Laurent presided at ceremonies in Massena, N.Y., & Cornwall, Ont. Pres. Eisenhower nominated Aug. 6 as members of the St. Lawrence Advisory Board: John C. Beukema (Mich.), Harry C. Brockel (Wis.), Edward J. Noble (Conn.), all Republicans, and Kenneth M. Lloyd (Ohio) & Hugh Moore (Pa.), Democrats.[17]

Hoover at 80

An estimated 12,000 persons attended an 80th birthday celebration for ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover Aug. 10 in his native West Branch, Iowa. The ex-President told the gathering that separation of powers of the 3 branches of government had been "confused, corroded & weakened" during 20 yrs. of Democratic "misuse of power" between his Admin. & Pres. Eisenhower's. "Encroachment of the executive upon the legislative branch" had produced "a new type of commitment of the U.S. to other nations." Recognition of the USSR (by FDR) "opened the headgates for a torrent of traitors." World War II dealings with Russia condemned "10 nations to slavery." Hoover said the "consequences have proved I was right" when he advocated in 1941 that the U.S. stay out of World War II, let the Russians & Hitler "exhaust each other."[12]

1—see p. 167A1 2—246A3 3—pp. 271E1, 109G3 4—102E2 5—262C1 6—188B1 7—222B3 8—Vol. X, 357H 9—p. 231G1 10—254B2 11—232A3 12—239B3 13—237B2 14—211A3 15—262D1 16—Vol. XIII, 265C3 17—178D2

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Canada. The first shipment to the U.S. of iron ore from the new Ungava mine fields in Quebec & Labrador left Seven Islands, Que. July 31 and arrived in Philadelphia Aug. 5. Canadian officials estimated that the fields contained over 400 million tons of high grade ore and would supply at least 10 million tons a year by 1957. A huge new Aluminum Co. of Canada smelter in Kitimat, B.C. cast its first ingot Aug. 3 at a ceremony attended by the Duke of Edinburgh, who arrived in Ottawa July 29 to begin a 20-day tour of Canada.[1] . . . The Govt. estimated Aug. 4 that the population of Canada (14,009,000 by 1952 census) reached 15,195,000 June 1. The Bureau of Statistics reported July 26 that 13,540 immigrants (3,451 British subjects, 10,089 non-British) were granted Canadian citizenship in 1953.[2]

Japan. The Japanese Maritime Defense Force, a naval force activated July 1 along with new Ground Defense & Air Defense Forces, was placed Aug. 3 under command of Adm. Hiroshi Nagawawa, a World War II staff officer in the South Pacific. He became the Defense Board's maritime chief of staff. Maritime Force ships were presented Aug. 3 with a new flag similar to the one of the old Japanese Navy (red rising sun & red rays on white background). 1,500 troops began the Ground Defense Force's first maneuvers Aug. 1 on Hokkaido Island.[3] . . . Further investigation of bribery accusations against officials & business men in connection with Govt. subsidies to shipbuilders was discontinued July 30. 51 persons had been indicted in the scandal.[4]

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West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer called conference of political party leaders Aug. 10 on strikes by public transit & utilities workers in Hamburg and 120,000 metal workers in Bavaria, and prospects for more major strikes in the Ruhr. Strikers' demands for wage increases clashed with the Govt.'s efforts to prevent a general wage raise that would increase West German export prices & Govt. costs.[5]

Pakistani Prime Min. Mohammed Ali said Aug. 5 his Cabinet had decided "conditionally" to accept the Intl. Bank's plan for settling the Pakistani-Indian dispute over irrigation waterways. (The Bank recommended that Pakistan use the Indus, Chenab & Jhelum rivers, India the Sutlej, Ravi & Beas.)[6]

Cyprus colony's 85 mayors, supported by municipal councils, voted at a meeting in Nicosia Aug. 11 to reject British offers of a constitution that did not provide for the island's eventual union with Greece. A week's suspension of 3 Greek-language newspapers in Nicosia for protesting stricter enforcement of the colony's anti-sedition laws was lifted Aug. 10.[7]

British Govt. Aug. 3 appointed Sir Kenneth Clark, chairman of the British Arts Council (advisors to the Govt. on purchase & exhibition of art), to be chairman of a 9-member Independent Television Authority to oversee the BBC's commercialized TV.[8] The English Electric P-1, first British-made supersonic jet fighter plane, was demonstrated Aug. 4. . . . **Iraq** Cabinet was formed Aug. 4 by Nuri al-Said, 66, Constitutional Union Party leader & friend of Britain who became Premier for the 14th time since 1930. He succeeded caretaker Premier Arshad al-Umari, whose regime conducted June parliamentary elections. (The CUP lost ground in the elections, winning 56 seats in the 135-member Chamber of Deputies, Iraq's largest party.) Nuri al-Said named Amb.-to-U.S. Mousa al-Shabander as Forgn. Minister.[9] . . . **Kenya** security forces began Aug. 9 a new roundup (under Operation Anvil) of tribesmen in Nairobi suspected of connections with Mau Mau terrorists.[10] . . . **Rumanian** Govt. announced Aug. 5 an amnesty for all prisoners serving terms of 5 yrs. or less, or under investigation, unless their crimes had posed "a particular social danger." Persons of the same category under longer sentences had their terms reduced by ⅔.[11] . . . **Yugoslav** district court in Cetinje imposed July 29 a 11½-yr. prison sentence at hard labor on Bishop Arsenije Bradvarevic, 71, Orthodox metropolitan of Montenegro, after his conviction on charges of opposing & plotting to overthrow the Govt.[12]

LATIN AMERICA

Guatemala. A U.S. State Dept. White Paper on Guatemala issued Aug. 7 said the deposed Arbenz Guzman regime was "the product of a bold & sustained effort to establish a Communist-controlled state in the Western Hemisphere." The paper detailed how Russian-trained agents had infiltrated political, labor & other organizations in Guatemala to gain control of the Govt. It warned that Kremlin strategy toward Latin American countries "is that of diverting the attention of the Western Hemisphere from Communist maneuvers (in) Europe & Asia" and promoting anarchy, sabotaging defenses & breaking down Inter-American cooperation.[13] . . . Junta Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas told a news conference Aug. 7 that the attempted Regular Army rebellion Aug. 1-2 was an "audacious & criminal" plan inspired by Communists. The junta issued a decree Aug. 10 dissolving all parties, unions & other groups in the Communist front and banning all political party activity until election of a Constituent Assembly. (The junta issued Aug. 11 a 45-article statute to replace the 1945 Constitution & all other old laws pending adoption of a new Constitution.) 88 persons, including many women & children, taking refuge in foreign embassies were given permission to leave the country Aug. 10.[14]

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Brazilian anti-Admin. editor Carlos Lacerda (Rio de Janeiro *Tribuna da Imprensa*) was shot & wounded and AF Maj. Rubens Florentino Vaz, a companion, was shot & killed in Rio Aug. 5 by an assassin who intended to kill Lacerda. Members of Pres. Getulio Vargas' personal bodyguard were accused of the shooting & Vargas disbanded the bodyguard Aug. 9, assigning military police to guard him. Oppositionists in Congress demanded Vargas' resignation Aug. 10 because his Admin. had failed to apprehend Lacerda's assailant. Rio police used tear gas to disperse anti-Vargas demonstrators who started a riot Aug. 11 outside the hq. of Vargas' Labor Party.[15] . . . **Chilean** police confiscated the luggage of Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg when he arrived in Santiago Aug. 5 to deliver a Stalin Peace Prize to poet Pablo Neruda. Chilean Pres. Carlos Ibanez directed Aug. 7 that all baggage except "Communist propaganda" material be released to Ehrenburg.[16]

Colombian Provisional Pres. Lt. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, 54, in power since the Army ousted Conservative Pres. Laureano Gomez June 13, 1953, was elected by the Natl. Constitutional Assembly Aug. 3 to a 4-yr. term as President beginning Aug. 7.[17] . . . **Costa Rican** Govt. reported July 26 that a rebel band had been defeated in a battle at Sarapiqui near the Nicaraguan frontier. Claudio Mora Molina, the guerrilla leader, fled to Nicaragua. Nicaragua sent a force of troops in armored cars & tanks to the Costa Rican border area July 29 on "routine" defense maneuvers.[18] . . . **Argentine** Pres. Juan D. Perón designated 5 Cabinet members July 22 to serve as a "super Cabinet" of chief policy advisors: Vice Pres. Alberto Teisaire (political affairs), Dr. Alberto Gomez Morales (economic affairs), Gen. Humberto Sosa Molina (defense), Dr. Raul Antonio Mende (technical affairs) & Forgn. Min. Jeronimo Remorino. Interior & Justice ministries were combined under Angel Borlenghi.[19] . . . **Honduras** received a 1,000-ton shipment of U.S. arms, ammunition & other military equipment July 22. An AFL-CIO arrangement to help organize Honduran labor through the Regional Inter-Amer. Org. of Workers was reported July 18. Honduran banana plantation workers ended a 76-day strike against United Fruit July 9 when minimum daily wages were raised to $2.04 from $1.69.[20] . . . **Mexican** Eductn. Min. Angel Ceniceros dismissed Dr. Andres Iduarte as Natl. Inst. of Fine Arts director July 15 for permitting the coffin of painter Frida Kahlo (Mrs. Diego Rivera[21]), who died July 13, to be draped with a USSR flag while lying in state in the institute. The rightist Natl. Union of Sinarquistas charged July 25 that there were 142 Communist militants or sympathizers in the Mexican Federal Govt., includ-

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1—see pp. 168A1, 105A3 2—Vol. XII, 392F2 3—p. 181E1 4—106B1 5—Vol. XIII, 429 6—p. 238E1 7—252A3 8—103A2 9—78E1 10—230B1 11—142F2 12—106E2 13—238G1 14—262A2, 238A2 15—238A3 16—15E1, 2C1 17—Vol. XIII, 207M 18—p. 130D2 19—142C3 20—182A3 21—Vol. XII, 391B

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Aug. 7

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,908	*$21,907	*$22,227
Currency circulation	*$29,893	*$29,776	*$30,139
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$21,524	*$21,558	*$22,643
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,671,857,171	$9,352,687,662	$8,820,000,636
England note circulation	*£1,716.917	*£1,715.828	*£1,586.523
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	15,943,400	13,049,021	5,390,205
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	163.95	165.51	148.85
Bond sales (par value)	$20,010,500	$18,315,000	$12,208,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.50	101.23	96.32
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	120,392	123,482	135,482
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,254,950	6,267,550	6,556,750
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,030,000	7,200,000	9,172,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,139	9,103	8,511.622
Carloadings (cars)	[b]683,569	684,287	793,754
	June	**May**	**June 1953**
Ind'l output§¶	124	124	136
Steel output (tons)	7,363,634	7,467,000	9,419,000
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.62	$2.58⅞	$2.47¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.92¼	$1.93⅝	$1.86⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.354	$.3545	$.34
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$27.83	$27.33	$44.58
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.10	$7.14	$6.67
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]109.8	109.7	110.3
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]87	84	86
Failures (July 29)‡	145	188	182

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, July 28 [b]July 31 [c]July 24 [d]Aug. 3

ing Forgn. Min. Luis Padillo Nervo, Econ. Min. Gilberto Loyo, Hydraulic Resources Min. Eduardo Chavez & Gen. (ex-Pres.) Lazaro Cardenas. Pres. Rodolfo Ruíz Cortines approved a statement July 28 denying the Sinarquista charges.[1] . . . **Peruvian** Govt. announced Aug. 10 that an attempted revolt by part of an Army artillery division in Lima had been abandoned without bloodshed when Presidential guards surrounded the insurgents. 12 high Army officers were scheduled for trial for the revolt Aug. 12 and Gen. Zenon Noriega, an ex-Premier, was deported as leader of the plot.[2] . . . **Dr. Carlos Davila,** ex-Pres. of Chile, was installed July 29 in Washington as Secy. Gen. of the Org. of American States.[3]

ECONOMICS

U.S. employment level rose by 50,000 (to 62,148,000) in July while unemployment decreased by 1,000 (to 3,346,000), the Census Bureau estimated Aug. 6. The Fed. Reserve Board reported Aug. 6 factory production workers in July totaled 12,419,000, which was 1,635,000 fewer than in July, 1953.[4] (The AFL Executive Council, opening its quarterly preconvention meeting in New York Aug. 9, predicted that the U.S. would "drift in the economic doldrums for the next few months." AFL Pres. George Meany said the country's wage & salary rate was $14 billion-a-year less than necessary for a healthy economy. A council statement Aug. 10 said Congress this year had made a "bleak record" and generally "failed the workers, the farmers & the nation's consumers." The AFL statement cited expansion of Social Security coverage as "one of the few bright spots.")[5]

Construction outlays during July totaled $3,513,000,000, an increase of $155,000,000 over June & $188,000,000 over July 1953, the Commerce & Labor Depts. reported Aug. 5 Construction expenditures the first 7 months of this year totaled $20,100,000,000, a record for such a period, the department said.[6] . . . **Auto & truck** sales practices, particularly the question of whether manufacturers were overloading dealers, were scheduled tentatively Aug. 6 for investigation in September by a Senate Commerce Subcom. headed by Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.). The subcommittee was considering a bill to outlaw "bootlegging" of cars & trucks at below-list prices.[7] . . . Foreigners' investments in U.S. corporation securities totaled about $3.9 billion at the end of 1953, the Commerce Dept's *Forgn. Commerce Weekly* reported Aug. 12.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Color television receivers with 15-in. tubes, previously priced at $1,000, were reduced to $495 by RCA Aug. 9. Emerson announced Aug. 6 a 15-in. color set priced at $695.[8] . . . **Fed. Communications Comm.** Aug. 5 authorized TV stations on VHF (very high frequency) channels to set up satellite UHF (ultra high frequency) stations to relay VHF programs. The FCC majority held that this would speed development of UHF. Comm. Frieda B. Hennock said it would "kill" UHF by letting VHF stations "gobble up" UHF channels.[9]

Typhoid fever cure—the new antibiotic "synnematin"—was announced by the Mich. State Health Laboratories in Lansing Aug. 5. It said the drug had effected complete cures in 16 test cases in Mexico. . . . **Penicillin** was reported by the World Health Org. Aug. 5 to have completely replaced other drugs in treatment of syphillis. The WHO said 20 million people still were victims of the disease with 80% of the population afflicted in some parts of the world.[10]

Space travel with rockets regularly circling the earth at altitudes of 150 to 40,000 mi. and operating from permanent satellite stations was forecast at the Intl. Astronautical Fed. meeting in Innsbruck Aug. 5 by Krafft A. Ehricke, Bell Aircraft (U.S.) designer & wartime German rocket technician. In papers read to the IAF, German rocketeers predicted use of atomic energy in jet propulsion while American scientists were inclined to foresee use of chemical propellants. Frederick C. Durant of Washington, D.C. was elected IAF president.[11]

NEW BOOKS

American Ways of Life. By George R. Stewart. Essays on U.S. folkways & culture; based on lectures delivered at U. of Athens. July 15. (Doubleday, 310 pp., $3.95)†

Colette: A Provincial in Paris. By Margaret Crosland. Biog. of late French novelist.[12] Aug. 5 (British Book Centre, 282 pp., $3.50)†

The Rebel Yell. By H. Allen Smith. Humorous research into Civil War customs. Aug. 5. (Doubleday, 124 pp., $2)*

Show Me A Hero. By Melvin Voorhees. Story of men, officers, correspondents & spies in Korean war. (By ex-officer court martialed for uncensored "Korean Tales".)[13] (Simon & Schuster, 311 pp., $3.50)*

Tell Freedom: Memories of Africa. By Peter Abrahams. Autobiographical account of young South African Negro author's early life under conditions of servility & prejudice. Aug. 9. (Knopf, 370 pp., $4)†

Tomorrow Is Already Here. By Robert Jungk. Czech refugee newspaperman sees U.S. going totalitarian by slow evolution. July 12. (Simon & Schuster, 241 pp., $3.50)†

CHURCH & SCHOOL

World Presbyterian Alliance council concluded its meeting in Princeton, N.J. Aug. 5 by issuing a message to members saying: "Be loyal to the government of the nation in which you live, but, if a decision is forced, remember that as a Christian you must obey God rather than man." It urged that Christians "work with those who are seeking to promote peace & righteousness among nations" and employ science "for human welfare rather than human destruction." Dr. Joseph L. Hromadka of Czechoslovakia, the Alliance's European vice president & head of the only East European delegation to the council, said Aug. 4: "The nominally Christian nations" probably were responsible for the "appalling change" taking place in the world; they had "started & carried on the 2 great disastrous wars" and "failed to carry out, in time, the indispensable, long-awaited" social reforms. The council elected Dr. John A. Mackay, pres. of Princeton Theological Seminary, as Alliance pres. Aug. 4.[14]

Rockefeller Foundation & its affiliate, the General Education Board, in a statement filed Aug. 4 with the House Special Com. to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, denied that they had been infiltrated by Communists. Dean Rusk, president of both organizations, said the Foundation & Board never attempted to exercise control over studies supported by their funds and would fight any attempt by the Govt. to use taxation as a means of curbing intellectual freedom.[15] . . . **Health-Eductn.-Welfare** Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby, in a report to the House Eductn. & Labor Com. Aug. 4, withheld approval of a proposal by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R., N.J.) for a $250 million emergency program of federal aid to school construction. She said it must be determined whether people were willing to pay more taxes —either to state or federal governments—to build new schools, and whether states would improve their school districting & financing.[16]

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 238A2 2—114C2 3—78D1 4—pp. 262B2, 247A1 5—pp. 223B3, 167F2 6—p. 262E3 7—130G2 8—247D1 9—Vol. XI, 303J 10—XII, 410G; XI, 111P 11—XIII, 304B1 12—p. 263E2 13—Vol. XIII, 58D 14—p. 255D2 15—255G1 16—231B1

OBITUARIES

Edwin J. Becker, 38, novelist & magazine writer who did much of his work while in jail for forging checks; Aug. 6 at Westminster, Md. (listed by police as suicide).

Don Chafin, 67, who as Logan Co., W.Va. sheriff 1920-21 led local fight against unionizing mines; Aug. 9 in Huntington, W. Va.

Emilie Dionne, 20, most retiring of Dionne quintuplets; Aug. 6 in Ste. Agathe, Que. at Convent of Oblate Sisters of Mary Immaculate where she was observing convent life to decide whether she desired to join the order. (Her death was ascribed after an autopsy to asphyxiation following a series of epileptic seizures. It was disclosed after her death that she had suffered from epileptic faints for several years.)[1]

Dr. David Fairchild, 85, Agri. Dept. horticulturist; Aug. 6, Miami.

Metropolitan Germogen, 74, head of Russian Orthodox Church in No. Amer., Aleutians; Aug. 4, Krasnodar, Russia.

Dr. Ernest E. Hadley, 60, psychoanalyst; Aug. 10, Washington.

Dr. Bryn J. Hovde, 58, Pittsburgh housing expert, pres. New School for Social Research (N.Y.) 1945-50, ex-State Dept. Cultural Cooperation chief; Aug. 10, Pittsburgh (heart attack).

Vito Marcantonio, 51, pro-Soviet U.S. rep. from NYC's upper-East-Side 18th Dist. 1934-36, '38-50, founder (chrmn. 1936-53) leftist Amer. Labor Party; Aug. 9 in New York of heart attack. (He planned to seek reelection to Congress this year on new Good Neighbor Party ticket after dispute with other ALP & Communist factions last year. He was denied a Roman Catholic burial Aug. 10 on grounds he had not practiced his religion for years & was not reconciled with the church before his death.)[2]

Paul Small, 45, theatrical agent, revue producer, ex-actor; Aug. 6, N.Y.

Zack Terrell, 75, ex-owner Cole Bros., other circuses; Aug. 5 in Rochester, Minn.

Merle J. Trees, 71, industrialist, civic leader; Aug. 6 in Chicago.

SPORTS

Bannister Outruns Landy

Dr. Roger Bannister, 25, of England defeated John Landy, 24, of Australia by 5 yd. & 8/10 sec. Aug. 7 to win a sub-4 min. "mile of a century" race in the British Empire Games in Vancouver, B.C. Bannister was timed at 3 min. 58.8 sec.; Landy at 3 min. 59.6 sec.* (It was disclosed Aug. 10 that Landy cut his right foot 2 days before the race and ran with 4 stitches in the sole of his foot. He said the injury did not hamper him.)

*Bannister's time was 6/10 sec. under his recognized world record set May 6 but 8/10 sec. over Landy's still-unofficial June 21 mark. [See pp. 212E3, 206D2] 1—see p. 247F2 2—222D3 3—Vol. X, 56B-C 4—XIII, 320F1 5—XIII, 260F1 6—p. 132E1 7—263E3 8—Vol. XIII, 244B3 9—pp. 176C1, 321F1 10—p. 264A1 11—Vol. XIII, 40L 12—Vol. VII, 316K 13—XIII, 292E2 14—p. 143B3 15—212C2 16—p. 56E3 17—256G3 18—168B3

13 British Empire nations, colonies & protectorates took part in the games July 31-Aug. 7. England won the unofficial team title with 514½ pts. to Australia's 363¾.[3]

Other Winners

Aviation. World gliding titles in Great Hucklow, Eng. Aug. 2-3: *solo*—Gerard Pierre of France; *2-seater*—Svonimir Rain & Bozidar Komag of Yugoslavia. . . . Intl. parachuting titles in St. Yan, France Aug. 7: *individual*—Yvon Sedtchichine of Russia; *team*—Russia.

Boating. 90-mi. Gold Cup motor boat race in Seattle Aug. 7: won by Stanley Sayres' *Slo-Mo-Shun V,* Lou Fageol driving, at record 99.108 avg. mph.[4] . . . Amer. Canoe Assn. titles in New York Aug. 8: *team*—Potomac Boat Club of Arlington, Va.; *one-man single-blade* — Frank Havens of Vienna, Va.; *tandem double-blade*—Albert Potter & James Van Dyck of Washington.

Golf. All-American tourney in Chicago Aug. 8: *men's pro*—Jerry Barber of La Canada, Calif. (for $3,420); *women's pro*—Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Zaharias; *men's amateur*—Arnold Palmer, 24, of Cleveland; *women's amateur*—Mickey Wright, 19, of San Diego, Calif.[5]

Horse Racing. $63,000 Monmouth Oaks in Oceanport, N.J. Aug. 7: won by Mrs. Geo. D. Widener's Evening Out, Eddie Arcaro up, for $44,900.

Swimming. Natl. AAU championships in Indianapolis Aug. 5-8: *men's 200-meter & 1,500-meter freestyle*—Ford Konno of Ohio State; *women's 1,500-meter & 800-meter freestyle*—Carolyn Green, 20, of U. of Miami; *400-meter medley*—Burwell Jones of U. of Mich. in world-record 5 min. 29 sec.; *400-meter freestyle*—Bill Woolsey, 19, of Indiana U.; *women's diving* (1-, 3- & 10-meter boards)—Pat McCormick of Los Angeles. Team winners: *men*—North Carolina State; *women*—Walter Reed Swim Club of Washington.[6]

Tennis. Eastern grass court titles in South Orange, N.J. Aug. 8: *men's singles*—Lew Hoad of Australia; *women's singles*—Louise Brough; *men's doubles*—Rex Hartwig & Neal Fraser of Australia; *women's doubles* (Aug. 7)—Miss Brough & Mrs. Margaret du Pont.[7]

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Sir Gordon Richards, 50, injured in a racing fall July 10, announced his retirement as a jockey Aug. 10 in Worthing, Eng. to become a trainer. World's leading jockey, he rode 4,870 winners in 34 years.[8] . . . **Baseball Hall of Fame** in Cooperstown, N.Y. Aug. 9 installed Bill Terry, Bill Dickey, Bobby Wallace, Tom Connolly and the late Ed Barrow, Chief Bender, Rabbit Maranville, Bill Klem, Harry Wright.[9] . . . **Robert O. Fishel,** ex-publicity man for Cleveland & the St. Louis Browns, was named N.Y. Yankee publicity director Aug. 11.[10] . . . **Interior Dept.** reported Aug. 3 that 4,686,909 persons visited 272 areas maintained by the Fish & Wildlife Service in 1953.[11]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

All 30 occupants were killed Aug. 9 when a Colombian Avianca airline Constellation crashed into a mountain on Terceira Island, Azores. . . . 6 persons died & 38 were injured Aug. 4-5 as explosions & fire touched off by lightning wrecked 4 buildings of the Amer. Distilling plant in Pekin, Ill. 5 million gallons of whiskey were destroyed. Losses were estimated at $7 million.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Roger (The Terrible) Touhy, 55, ex-gangster & prohibition-era rival of Al Capone in Chicago, was released from prison after 20 yrs. Aug. 9 on $10,000 bond pending Govt. appeal. Fed. Judge John P. Barnes of Chicago ruled that Touhy was innocent of the kidnaping of John Factor in 1933. Acting on an appeal from Ill. Asst. Atty. Gen. Ben Schwartz, Appeal Court Judge Elmer J. Schnackenburg ordered Touhy back to prison Aug. 11 as a public menace while his appeal was being considered by a higher court. Barnes had canceled Touhy's 99-yr. sentence for the Factor kidnaping (Touhy contended that Factor conspired with Capone to frame him) & a 199-yr. term for a state prison break in 1942.[12]

George P. McKinney, 27, was arrested Aug. 10 by the FBI in Jacksonville, Fla. for the $190,319 Franklin Natl. Bank robbery last Aug. 18 in Floral Park, N.Y. FBI agents said they had recovered none of the money (believed to be the most ever stolen in a bank robbery staged by one man.)[13] . . . **George T. Glisson,** 33, ex-Miami U. & Boston Yank football player, was arrested Aug. 10 in Norristown, Pa., for 535 robberies in locker & dressing rooms at colleges & golf courses in the Philadelphia area. . . . **Dr. Alfred A. Valdmanis,** ex-chief of the Newfoundland industrial development program, was indicted in St. John's, Nfld. Aug. 10 on a charge of defrauding the Govt. of $470,000.[14] . . . **Joseph J. (Specs) O'Keefe,** 47, former suspect in the unsolved $1,219,000 Brink's robbery in 1950, was sentenced Aug. 5 in Boston to 27 mos. in prison for illegal possession of firearms & negligent use of an auto. O'Keefe had disappeared June 16 after a Dorchester, Mass., shooting.[15]

Maurice Chevalier, 65, was granted a visa in Paris Aug. 4 to enter the U.S. (He was denied a U.S. visa in 1948 & last February. He ascribed the 1948 denial to his "unfortunate error" in signing the Stockholm peace petition.)[16] . . . **Mary Louise Defender,** 23, a Sioux of Fort Yates, N.D., was chosen "Miss Indian American" Aug. 8 at the All American Indian Days celebration in Sheridan, Wyo.

Married: John Jacob Astor 3d, 41, of New York & Dolores Margaret Fullman, 26, daughter of a Miami Beach insurance exec. George J. Fullman; Aug. 6 in Washington (his 3d, her 2d.)[17] . . . Minot Frazier (Mickey) Jelke 3d, 24, & model Sylvia Eder, 26; marriage disclosed Aug. 9 in N.Y.[18]